

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1822.

[NO. 127.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:
The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN
Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly
in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all
arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of
the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give
notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a
year, will be considered as wishing to continue
the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the
payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth
gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the cus-
tomary terms. Persons sending in Adver-
sements, must specify the number of times they
wish them inserted, or they will be continued till
ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been
paid for, or its payment assumed by some person
in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the Editors must be post-paid,
or they will not be attended to.

Lands for Sale.

OFFER for sale the plantation whereon
now live, containing 200 acres, of as good
land as any in the county, situated 3 1/2 miles
from Salisbury, and one mile from A. Long's
mill. There are on the plantation a good dwell-
ing house, barn, and out houses; a good distil-
lery, with two stills, and about 40 empty hogs-
heads will be sold with the distillery; also on the
premises, a good meadow, and good apple and peach
orchards. Persons wishing to purchase are in-
vited to call and view the premises.

I also offer for sale another plantation, adjoin-
ing the above, containing about 200 acres, with
three miles of Salisbury; which has on it a
good dwelling house and barn, kitchen and
moke house; a good meadow, and apple and
each orchards. Any person wishing to pur-
chase either of the plantations, will please ap-
ply to the subscriber, who will shew them, and
give any information required.

Oct. 12, 1822.—23 P. H. SWINE.

Lots for Sale.

WHERE will be exposed to Public Sale at
Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork
of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day
November next, being the first Monday of
the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town
of said place; one of which contains a large
frame building, nearly finished. Likewise,
the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred
acres, a great part of which consists of valuable
w grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the
width and direction of the road, to the site of
the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin,
and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The
lot will continue from day to day, until the
property is all disposed of; and a credit of one
and two years given for the purchase money,
with interest, the purchaser giving bond and
security. Attention will be given by
J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

The sale of the above property is postponed
to the 28th day of November, it being the last
Thursday in the month—the sale to continue
from day to day, until closed. Oct. 14.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancas-
ter District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of
Sept., a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He
is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 in-
ches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws
his head back and speaks with considerable con-
sequence when conversing, has a sore on the
bottom of his right foot, which is at present
small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a
dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a
shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr.
John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange
county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In return-
ing to that place, he will probably be lodged in
some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will
deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may
have him in custody, will please direct a line to
the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster Dis-
trict, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledg-
ments shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Robbery!

ON Thursday night, the 17th inst, the sub-
scriber's house was broken open, by some
thief, and about \$250 in notes of hand, some
other papers, and about \$350 in cash, stolen
therefrom. The robber broke open the door
of the house, opened a commode with a key,
which was in an unlocked drawer, and took a
red morocco pocket book, the notes of hand
and about \$50 bank bills, were in the pocket
book, about \$700 in bank bills, were wrapped
up in a piece of paper in the commode; about
\$10 in silver in a bag. All the notes of hand
are made payable to myself. All persons are
cautioned against trading for any of them, as
if payment has been stopped. All good citi-
zens are called upon to aid in detecting the
villain. The subscriber lives about 15 miles
from Salisbury, near Mr. Hezekiah Cowan's store.
Any person communicating information, will be
rewarded for his trouble, and receive the thanks
of the subscriber. ISAAC COWAN.
Oct. 24, 1822.—Swt27

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform
the citizens of Rowan county, and counties
adjacent, that they have commenced making
Cotton Gins on an improved plan. Those
wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to
us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court
House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop
in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing
done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low
terms. SAMUEL FRALY,
ALEX. R. FRALY.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—Swt23

Book Store....Removed.

WILLIAM P. BASON'S
BOOK and Stationary Store is removed to the
new white house, nearly opposite his for-
mer stand, 308 King-street, where he contin-
ues to keep, (as usual) books and stationary
of every description. By late arrivals from the
north he has considerably augmented his former
stock of Books in Divinity, Sacred History, Sur-
gery, Anatomy, Chemistry, Natural and Moral
Philosophy, Natural History, Architecture, Agri-
culture, Mathematics, Music, and the Arts and
Sciences. Dictionaries, Grammars, History,
Biography, and Antiquity; Law, Metaphysics,
and Ethics; Novels, Romances, and Poetry;
the Drama, Criticism, Voyages, Travels, and
Geography; Latin, Greek, and English School
Books; as well as writing and letter Paper,—
and Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Day Books,
Court Records, &c.; Ink powders, Lead pencils,
Slates, Globes, &c.

He has also, on consignment, a quantity of the
best manufactured Snuffs and Havana Segars.
Merchants, and others, are requested to call,
or forward orders, as they may depend upon a
constant supply.
Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 4wt29

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of Springs & Dinkins,
existing in Charlotte, N. C. having this day
dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to
the concern are requested to make payment or
settlements with either of the co-partners, who
are severally authorized to transact any business
of the concern.
ELI SPRINGS,
ROBT. J. DINKINS.
October 22, 1822.

R. J. Dinkins and Co.

Will continue the business, in a few weeks, in
the house lately occupied by Springs & Dinkins;
and by the 20th of next month, will commence
opening a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, just arrived from New-
York, Philadelphia, and Charleston; which they
will sell low only for cash.

R. J. D. expresses his thanks to the farmers
and mechanics of the vicinity of Charlotte for
their liberal custom in his former business; and
he hopes, from his former attention and that
which will be paid to the present concern, he
will still continue to share their favor. He ex-
pects, by the 1st of December, to have com-
pleted the opening of a very choice selection of
Dry Goods; and as the present firm design to
sell only for cash, they calculate to sell at short
profits. They will keep constantly on hand an
assortment of Iron, which they will sell very lit-
tle above the works' price. Also, an assortment
of northern made Leather. Persons wishing to
purchase, are invited to call and examine for
themselves.

R. J. DINKINS, & CO.

October 22, 1822.—6wt30

Merchants' Hotel,

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Society & King
Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLES H. MOFFITT, is happy to inform his
friends, and the public generally, that there
have been considerable improvements and con-
veniences added to the above establishment,
through the past year. The bar is now opened,
at which will be kept every variety of refresh-
ments; his table will be furnished with the best
market offers. The fire-proof stables that
have been built exclusively for the use of the
house, (and on the opposite side of the street)
will be attended by attentive Ostlers.
In fact, every thing will be done to render the
situation of the Traveller comfortable.
The Columbia and Augusta Stage offices
are kept at this house.
Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 6wt31

MANSION HOTEL.

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the
north corner of the Court-House, is now
fitted up in a new and superior style, for the
reception of Company. The greatest pains have
been taken to procure for this establishment,
furniture of every description, necessary for the
comfort of Travellers. The most approved ser-
vants have been selected, with great care; the
bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables
attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The
convenience of this situation for business is equal
to any in the place. The house contains a num-
ber of private rooms, well calculated for the ac-
commodation of Travellers and Boarders; at-
tached to which there is a Dry Good and Book
Store. To those who may please to call on him,
he assures them that no pains shall be spared
to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
JAMES HUIE.
October 7, 1822.—22

State Bank of North-Carolina,
Salisbury Branch, Oct. 25, 1822.

THE dealers in this Bank are again reminded,
that a payment of one-tenth of the principal
is required upon all renewal paper; and that
notes intended to be offered for discount must
be delivered in the Bank by one o'clock, P. M.
on Tuesday of each week.

In future, the weekly meetings of the Board
of Directors will be held on Tuesday, at seven
o'clock, P. M., until the 31st of March; and from
1st of April till the 30th September, at 6 o'clock,
P. M.
4wt28

By order, JUNIUS SNEED, Cashier.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all
those stockholders who may be in arrears for
all or any part of the first, second, third,
fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or
tenth instalments, on the 17th day of Decem-
ber next, that the stock of such delinquents will
next day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salis-
bury.
FREDERICK RANDLE, Secy.
Oct. 29, 1822.—8wt32

Constables' Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Constable, and
also, Constables' Offices

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs
the public, that he occupies the old shop
formerly owned by his father, on Main-street,
a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury,
where he is now prepared, with a good set of
tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their
custom, that their work shall be executed in as
good a style as at any other shop in this part
of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired,
and some kinds made. Jobs of every description
in his line of business, will be thankfully received,
and executed on a short notice. People who
reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on
having their work as faithfully attended to and
returned, as though they were present. And
only the old established Salisbury prices charged.
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice
supply of GROCERIES, which he offers
for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum,
Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual sup-
ply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half
pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

Money Found.

THE subscriber found a sum of money, at
William Neal's, on Hunting Creek, Forks
of the Yadkin. The money is supposed to be-
long to John Kelly,—who can receive the same,
by proving it, and paying for this advertisement.
Apply to WILLIAM NEAL.
Oct. 23, 1822.—Swt27

Division of Rowan.

NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next
General Assembly for a division of Rowan
county: the new county to be laid off on the
north side of the River. Sept. 18, 1822. '20

Application will be made

to the next General Assembly for a law to
lay off a new County in that part of Rowan
commonly denominated The Forks. Should this
be refused, application will then be made for the
establishment of separate Courts of Pleas and
Quarter Sessions in Rowan—one in the Forks of
the Yadkin, and another on the Lexington side
of the River.—Oct. 14, 1822. '23

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the La-
dies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he
intends to open a dancing school, on the first of
November next. On his arrival, he will give
particular notice by another advertisement.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.
LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan
county, on official business, must hereafter
be post-paid, or they will not be attended to, as
there are great numbers of letters addressed to me
from other counties, &c. I have found it ne-
cessary to adopt this course in order to save my-
self the expense of paying rather an uncomfor-
table sum in the course of a year, to the sole ben-
efit of other people's pockets.
SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Detect the Thief.

THE subscriber bought a quantity of leather
of William Chambers, on the 1st instant,
and left it on the road near the race-ground,
Salisbury; while going to town, his bundle was
untied, and two sides of upper leather were taken
out. The price of one was \$2 50, the other
was \$2 40. Any person that will give me in-
formation of the leather, so that I get it again,
or detect the thief, so that he may be brought
to justice, shall receive ample satisfaction.
JOHN P. HODGENS.
Nov. 2, 1822.—2wt27

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sep-
tember term, 1822. James Lockhart, Ex-
ecutor of John Strother, dec'd, to Robert Love's
use, vs. James Simmons and Benjamin Simmons,
Sen.; Judicial attachment, levied on the equi-
table interest which James Simmons has in 317
acres of Land, on the east fork of Pigeon River,
where the said Benjamin Simmons now lives.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
James Simmons one of the defendants, in this
cause, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is
therefore ordered by this Court, that publication
be made for three weeks in the Western Caro-
linian, that the defendant James Simmons, ap-
pear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions to be holden for the county of Haywood,
on the last Monday of December next, plead,
answer or demur, or judgment final will be
granted against him.
Pr. adv. \$1 25 '28
Witness, R. LOVE, Clk. H. C. C.

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept.
Term, 1822. David Tate, in right of Thomas
Cole and David Davenport, vs. Adam Car-
ver, and the heirs of Martin Davenport, de-
ceased; Petition for partition. Whereas David
Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport,
bath applied to the County Court of
Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Burke county, to
divide and make partition of three tracts of land,
belonging to the heirs of Martin Davenport;
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that Thomas Davenport is not an inhabitant of
this state, it is therefore ordered by the court,
that publication be made in the Western Caro-
linian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, that
the said Thomas Davenport appear at the next
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held
for the county of Burke, at the Court House in
Morganton, on the fourth Monday of January
next, then and there to answer, plead or demur
to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will
be taken against him.
Sept. 7, 1822. J. D. SWIN, Clerk.
Price adv. \$2 00 6wt27

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

ON FATTENING HOGS.

As there is so little economy observed
in fattening hogs in this part of the coun-
try, I beg leave to notice that also, and
point out a better and cheaper mode. The
common practice is to put them in a large
pen, and throw the corn on the ground;
in a wet season they are soon up to their
knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lie on.
In this situation there must be much corn
wasted, and they cannot thrive but very
slowly. My practice has been to make
two square pens adjoining; they are both
floored with rails, and one of them is so
covered as to turn the rain, and is well lit-
tered with leaves or straw, and fresh lit-
ter added at least once a week. In the
other pen a trough is placed, in which
they are fed from twice to three times a
day. One meal they are fed on peas, and
the other two on corn; it is sometimes
boiled and well salted and at other times
raw. This has been my practice for three
winters; and my hogs have always fatten-
ed very fast, and eat much less than those
fed in the uncomfortable manner above
described.

Last winter after killing off half of my
fattening hogs, the others were fed alto-
gether on fine corn meal, and although
the weather had got much more severe,
they fattened much faster than they had
done before, and eat still less.

Last winter, when my fields were eat
out, I commenced feeding my little stock
of out hogs on corn; their allowance was
six quarts; but when the weather became
severe, they fell away fast on this allow-
ance. I then laid the corn aside, and had
four quarts of corn meal boiled every day,
in ten gallons of water, until it boiled
down to about eight; in this a half pint
of salt was occasionally thrown while boil-
ing; when done it was taken up in a large
tub and given them the next day, and in
one week from the day this practice was
adopted they looked much better, and
from that time increased in flesh. When
the spring opened, they were fed only
three times a week, in the same manner,
and in the month of May, reduced to twice
a week, and by the middle of June it was
discontinued. Had I persisted in giving
them the six quarts of raw corn, I am
satisfied more than half would not have
seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of
grinding all my horse corn into fine meal,
and find I save a third after paying the
toll.—Knoxville Register.

FARMER JACK

A CHOICE SPIRIT

The Frankfort (Ky.) Argus gives the
following "abstract and brief chronicle"
of the adventures of Edward Philpot:—
Borrowed a horse from Mr. Spillman for
the purpose of trying him, but rode the
animal to Lexington and sold him. Went
to Paris and borrowed a horse from Mr.
Pons, which he also carried to Lexing-
ton and sold. Hired a horse from a fine
colored woman and swapped him. Hired
another at Lancaster and sold him. Bor-
rowed a horse from a person in Versailles
and was offering him for sale, but the
owner pursued and got him before he was
sold. Got a quantity of shoes from two
different stores for some of his friends to
look at, but carried them to a third store
and sold them. Borrowed a saddle from
W. Page and swapped it away. He had
some time wrought as a journeyman cabi-
net maker in Frankfort, during which
period he borrowed a watch from an ap-
prentice and gambled it away. Borrowed
a horse from a black man in Frankfort,
rode him to Lexington and sold him—re-
turning from the latter place in the stage
he was sought after and taken into custo-
dy. On his trial it was found that the
law could not punish him for felony, as
there was no unlawful taking in the case;
so he was turned loose to commit further
degradation upon a too credulous com-
munity. He is represented to be a well
dressed man, of gentlemanly appearance.

ROT IN COTTON.

FROM THE FENDLETON MESSENGER.

To ascertain the cause of the rot in Cot-
ton, has caused less exertion of talents
than perhaps any other evil which ever
prevailed in the country, of equal mag-
nitude.

Instead of leaving it for the discovery
of such superficial observers as have hith-
erto been engaged in the business, would
a chymist undertake it, who is able to an-
alyze the different parts of the plant, it
is confidently believed the task would be
found not to be a difficult one.

I have no pretensions to a sufficient
knowledge in that science for such an un-
dertaking; I therefore adopted the plan
which, next in order, promised the great-
est prospect of success.

I have lately visited all the plantations
in my neighborhood, for the purpose of
observing the effects of previous crops,
and the present method of cultivation,
and have made the following remarks:
First, that the injury is greatest in those
fields which have produced cotton the
greatest number of years in succession—
Secondly, that three methods have been

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations huddling at his back.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Accounts from Turkey to the middle of August have been received from France, by the Howard arrived at New-York. Every thing looks unfavorable to the Greeks; treason has got among them, and has given up to their enemies the all important fortress of the Citadel of Corinth; the Morea is invaded at all points in the north, and the Turks seem to be in such great force under the butcher Chouraschid Pacha that it will be difficult to make a resistance against them. If the Morea be subjugated, the Greek cause is finished. It is there that the Turks are far outnumbered, and the Greeks have entire possession of the open country and most of the fortified places. From the peninsular character of the Morea it is also capable of being easily supplied from the sea with stores and munitions of war, and under all these favorable circumstances if a successful and indeed triumphant stand be not made in that spot for Grecian liberty, it cannot and will not be made any where.

The trial of Gen. Berton and his accomplices in France, is over at last. Berton and six others were condemned to death, and the remainder of the prisoners to fines and imprisonment.

Spain is described in the French papers as being in a state of universal anarchy and civil war.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

By the elegant fast sailing ship Howard, Capt. Holdridge, which arrived on Wednesday evening from her first voyage to Havre, we have received Paris papers to the 15th September inclusive, from which we have copied the following articles.

The new Russian Minister was not ready to embark when the Howard sailed. It was supposed he would take passage in the Six Brothers.

American produce was very low at Havre.

GREECE.

IPSARA, AUG. 13.

Since the brilliant affair of the 25th and 26th July, and until the 11th of this month, the Turks have been constantly beaten; there remain very few of the 25,000 men who entered the Morea, and they are dispersed in small bodies that are not able to make good their retreat, and will be forced to surrender or perish with hunger.

The Turkish combined fleet is at Patras, without daring to undertake anything, having neither troops to land, nor provisions to furnish to the fortresses that are still kept in the power of the Mussulmen. Sixty-six Greek vessels of war are in our port, with 22 fire ships; this fleet will set sail to-morrow to meet the enemy.

A French translation of the Spy has been published in Paris, and is attributed to Miss Wright, the authoress of Travels in the United States.

ROUEN, SEPT. 16.—The Cathedral at this place, was struck with lightning last night, and is still burning.

They write from Pavia that the Sieur Mosate, Professor in that city, has undertaken to prove, by anatomical reasoning, that all the diseases of mankind proceed from their not moving on all fours, but walking erect on their legs! This new doctrine, however, has occasioned so great a disturbance as to oblige the Professor to make his escape from Pavia; but whether he ran off on all fours, is not stated!

From the Democratic Press.

I am indebted to the attention of a friend for the following extract of a letter, dated

CARACAS, SEPT. 24.

"By a vessel from the Main last evening, we learn that Morales has returned to 'Los Tacos,' Indian coast, after an unsuccessful expedition against Maracaibo. Nothing relating thereto has transpired, but it is strongly presumed he has had a beating.

The patriots have received a frigate of 44 guns from England. She passed this three days since, from Rio de la Hacha, for Leguina. She is said to be a very superior ship."

Extract of a letter, dated Curacao, September 14, 1822.

"Accounts have reached us from Rio Hacha by the schr. Mary: the Captain states that Morales on the 15th was at Garabuya on the Indian Coast, distant 35 leagues from Maracaibo, and the garrison of the fort had been reinforced by 800 infantry and 200 cavalry, that came from Santa Martha and Valle Dupar. The troops from Coro, marched on the 26th to Maracaibo, say 900 strong; they had arrived at their destination before Morales had landed at Cajonia, as from Coro to Altagracia, in Maracaibo is only four days march.

Morales must now either give up or persevere in the struggle. The Spanish frigate Ligera has been lying off and on this harbour for six days, waiting to take provisions to Morales. According to the declaration of her commander, Laborde,

if he does not get provisions to-day, he will sail for Havana, and leave Morales to his fate.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

We have been politely favored with a file of the *Noticioso Mercantil* of Havana, received by the arrival here yesterday of the Spanish brig Orestes, in 12 days from that port. The papers are from the end of September to the 12th inst inclusive—from them the following translations are hastily made:—*Balt. Amer.*

HAVANA, OCT. 11, 1822.—The information, which we have finally received from New Spain, by the English sloop of war Thamar, which arrived at this port yesterday, is the most sorrowful and disagreeable.

First Secretariate of this section of Government.

MEXICO, 26th AUGUST.—The existence of a conspiracy, which was forming in this capital, having been ascertained, against the existing government, with a view to establish republicanism, or to transfer the throne to a foreign dynasty, and as from the circumstances attending it, it is to be presumed that its combinations extend to various places in this and the other provinces, the government finds itself in the situation of prosecuting the suspected, according to the terms provided by the law of the 20th Sept. 1820, ordered to be observed by the circular of the 10th July last. In virtue whereof, the respective authorities must proceed against those individuals against whom prevail circumstances implicating them in the aforesaid conspiracy, by adjudging them thereupon, as is provided by the said laws, proceeding against them in conformity with what else is in force on the subject matter, and rendering an account to this superior government, that it may order the measures which may be necessary.—Dated 27th Aug. 1822.

[Here follows a list of the persons apprehended on the night of the 26th Aug. consisting of 12 deputies to the cortes, among whom is father Mier, eight officers from brigadier down to captain, and a number of individuals, making the whole number to be sixty.]

COLOMBIA.....BOLIVAR.

The last Caracas papers contain an extract of a letter from the illustrious Bolivar, to his correspondent in that city, and dated Quito, 21st June, of which the *American* gives the following translation:

"This beautiful country, so much Colombian and patriotic, that none exceeds it in these sentiments, is very fertile, populous, and affords the best hopes: it will form the grandest department of Colombia; and General Sucre, its liberator, will command it, with the greatest applause of its inhabitants.

"I shall remain here some months, and then, at the end of the year, I go to Bogota, to resign my Presidency, because I have fully concluded the duties of my office as a soldier. At present in Colombia there are no Spaniards, and thus I have consequently fulfilled, beyond my hopes, the inestimable work of peace. I owe it to myself to resign public affairs, because, having grown gray in the service of my country, I ought to dedicate the remaining third part of my life to my glory and my repose."

Being on the subject of Mexico, we shall improve the opportunity to remark, that adventurers to Mexico, from these States, on whatever errand, will be exposed to serious disappointments. We have been at pains to obtain information from the best sources concerning the political and commercial condition of the new empire; the dispositions of its people towards foreigners, and the scope open at present to the latter, for the exercise of their ingenuity, knowledge, or capital; and we are convinced, by what we have heard and read, that we are entitled to caution our countrymen against indulging schemes of immediate emigration thither, or sanguine calculations of gain from enterprises, either personal or otherwise, in that direction. The tenure of the new government is exceedingly precarious; money very scarce; trade stagnant; the people ignorant and prejudiced. That the state of things will be more generally prosperous and inviting hereafter, perhaps at no great distance of time, we do not doubt, but we repeat, that it is at present unpropitious for emigrants. The story circulating in the newspapers that General Wilkinson has obtained a lucrative office, or received a pension, is wholly without foundation.—*Nat. Gazette.*

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 2.

The following appeared in *L'Amé des Lois* of Wednesday. It is supposed to be founded on intelligence from Mexico, by a recent arrival from that country.

"Mexico.

"The tyranny of Iturbide is at its height. Those who displease him disappear daily—by what means no one knows!

"The Bishop of Puebla, all powerful, makes Iturbide tremble—who, in his turn, makes others tremble.

"The republican party wait the moment when they may overthrow this ephemeral throne, under the ruins of which, without doubt, Iturbide will bury himself, if he is as brave as he is said to be.

"The troops remain unpaid, and are discontented; there is no quicksilver to supply the mines, which consequently remain unproductive."

COMMERCIAL.

[BY THE SHIP HOWARD, AT NEW-YORK.]

HAVRE, SEPT. 14th, 1822.

Cotton.—Last year, about this period, we began to warn our American friends of the danger of paying too high prices for Cottons destined for this market. The prudent remarks with which we took the liberty to accompany that advice, were of no avail against the causes which united to raise and keep up the currency of that article in the United States, at rates so disproportionate with those which it could possibly bear in Europe.

The severe losses which have been and will yet be sustained in this branch of trade, before the business of the expiring campaign can be closed, having at last had some salutary effect, it appears that the general opinion is now in America, that Cottons will fall there to reasonable prices the next season. But, as prices considered reasonable there, may not again prove so on this side of the water, we beg leave, once more, to submit to our friends the following reflections, intended to guide their judgment upon this important matter.

The fact of the annual increase in the raising of Cotton, not only in the United States, but in other countries where the climate allows the cultivation of that plant, especially in the Brazils, admits of no contradiction: and that the general consumption of that staple is far from keeping pace with the growth of it, is another important fact, which is proved beyond dispute, by the increase of the stocks in the different European markets, from one year to another.

From these considerations, the consequences to be expected cannot be doubtful, and we have no hesitation in saying, that they must occasion a further decline throughout the ensuing year, in our present prices, which are 20s to 22s for Uplands, and 25s to 27s for Louisianans, all duty paid.

These are the selling prices for lots of from ordinary to fair quality, which generally constitute the bulk of the crops, and we did not take into view the extraordinary rates that are obtained here and there, for a few culled lots, which are not procured besides in America, without a proportionate difference in the purchase price.

We shall close these remarks by a statement of the situation of our Cotton market, at the end of the last month, by which we find, 1st, that the stock of United States cottons at this port, at that date, was 6338 bales larger than at the same period last year, altho' there was a diminution in the imports of the same cottons between the two aforesaid periods, of 9452 bales: whence there follows, so far, a decrease in the consumption of United States cottons at this port, this year, of nearly 16,000 bales.—2dly, that in the imports of all sorts of cottons, there was also at the end of August a decrease of 527 bales; and in the general stock of cottons an increase of 1267 bales.

But the balance of imports having been principally made up by Brazil cottons, it follows again, that there has been, during the first eight months of this year, a real diminution in the general sales of cotton at this port of 5000 to 6000.

From all the information that we have taken the pains to collect on this subject, we are not warranted to calculate upon an increase in the demand for cotton at this port during the ensuing year.

HEALTH OF OUR CITIES.

The return of cool weather has had the most salutary effect upon the health of the people of New-York—the Yellow Fever has measurably subsided, and the citizens begin already to remove back to their long-deserted homes. Only one or two cases are reported in the last papers, and appearances warranted the belief, that in a few days, the Board of Health would be enabled to announce formally its total disappearance.

We wish we could say as much for New-Orleans, Pensacola, &c. but their positions are too far south to experience thus early, the salutary effects of cool weather. The latest accounts from N. Orleans give a great increase of disease; nor is its abatement anticipated, till the latter end of this month. From Pensacola, our accounts are less gloomy in relation to the mortality of the place; but the cause is obvious—its population is reduced to a mere cypher, disease and death having scattered and destroyed it.

Other parts of the Union have been greatly afflicted—Detroit, Louisville, Kentucky, &c. but we hope the approach of cold weather, will bring with it the return of the blessings of health.

Since preparing the above, the latest New-York papers have come to hand, which announce the almost total disappearance of the Fever.—*Peters. Repub.*

Mrs. Jennings A. Yeatman, aged about 40 years, near Westmoreland C. H. Va. was delivered on the 16th inst. of four children, the fourth was still born. The mother expired. The father is said to be a very sickly man.

From the Raleigh Register, Nov. 1

At Halifax Superior Court, last week, Judge Daniel presiding, came on the trials of Mark Chase, of New-Hampshire, and James Walling, alias Walden, of New-Jersey, who were indicted for the murder of Simon, the property of Mr. Broom. They were tried separately, and one of the prisoners, Chase, upon very strong circumstantial evidence, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Nothing appearing in evidence against the other prisoner, Walling, he was acquitted.

Chase being called to the bar to receive the sentence of the Court, and the usual interrogatory being put, "whether he had any thing to say, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him," replied, that he was innocent of the charge preferred against him, and that Harmon Peters, one of the witnesses in behalf of the State, was the murderer, and he could substantiate the charge. He then called upon Walden, who had been previously acquitted, to test the truth of his accusation, who also declared the witness to have been the perpetrator. Peters, by suggestion of the prisoner's counsel, was immediately arrested, and is now confined in Jail, to wait his trial for the crime. Sentence was, nevertheless, pronounced against Chase, and the day of execution fixed for Friday the 29th November. No doubt application will be made to the Executive, to grant a respite of the sentence, until the matter be properly investigated. It is but justice to add, that Walden, though unfortunately implicated in this business, is a man of unexceptionable character.

From the Elizabeth City Star.

At the Superior Court for Perquimans County, last week, his honor Judge Norwood presiding, the case of Miles Arrington of that county, for forgery, (of which we gave some account in a former number of the Star) came on for trial; who being convicted, was sentenced to receive thirty nine lashes on his bare back, to stand one hour in the pillory at the next session of the inferior court of the county, and nine months imprisonment.

THE GREAT RACE.

We are informed that the owner of Sir Charles has closed with the proposals forwarded by the owner of Eclipse; and that the trial of speed between the champion of Virginia and the champion of New-York, will take place at the Washington Course on the 20th November: previous to which day, the stake, which is \$10,000 on either side, making the handsome sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars to be contended for, is to be deposited in one of the Banks at the Seat of Government. This is certainly too much money to be risked upon a single race—but we confess we had rather witness a contest of this nature between the horses of Virginia and New-York, than any kind of political strife between the citizens of the two states. On this occasion we could wish the Virginians and New-Yorkers to imitate the example of the ancient Grecians at the Olympic Games—let the contenders press manfully for the prize of fame; but let the victors rejoice not immoderately, nor the vanquished yield with an ill grace; all remembering that they are brethren.

Pet. paper.

From the Trenton True American.

A LAW CASE.

The rights of ladies protected; bad husbands look out for squalls.

At the sessions in the county of Gloucester, N. J. October 5, Elijah Wilson was charged with having committed an assault and battery on his wife, to which he plead not guilty. It appeared on the trial, he had been in the disgraceful practice of kicking and cuffing his wife—and that in the late instance he had cut a whip, and had whipped her very severely. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict, guilty; upon which the court, considering the offence a disgraceful and unlawful act, sentenced him to hard labor in the state prison for one year, and to stand committed till costs of prosecution were paid.

The sentence of the court has met with the approbation of the ladies in general; and as our courts, and especially the bar, are governed pretty much by precedent, they hope that should the like offence ever again occur in the state the precedent may be strictly followed by the respective courts—but they also hope, for the honor and dignity of the state in general, and the male sex particularly, that it may not again occur.

The Quakers.—Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church. When the preacher uttered sentiments of which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad-brimmed hat, and take it off again whenever a more welcome strain of doctrine occurred. If he had sat long with his hat on, and the ill sounding propositions or fulminations continued, he would rise slowly, and silently walk out. Thus it appears that it was for purposes of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1822.

At the Fall term of the Superior Court for Iredell county, week before last, the far-famed Currie was again condemned to be hanged, some time in January next, and he has again appealed to the Supreme Court.

We believe this is the third time Currie has been convicted, and had sentence of death passed on him, by different Superior Courts, for the same offence. He cheats the halter out of its victim at the time, justice will be tempted to give her claim for satisfaction, and say, "Go poor wretch, and 'sin no more!'"

We learn that Twitty, the notorious counterfeiter, who was tried for counterfeiting at the last term of the Superior Court in Lincoln county, has been condemned, and sentenced by Court to pay a fine of \$2500, receive 25 lashes, stand one hour in the pillory, and be imprisoned three years. He has, however, appealed to the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that justice, now she has a finger upon this villain, will not be as tardy in bringing him to "see the error of his way," as she has been the famous Currie.

By an inadvertence, we did not notice at the time, the resignation of the old and the election of a new Clerk of Cabarrus County. At last July Court, John Travis, Esq. resigned the office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cabarrus County, and Memucan Hunt, Esq. was elected in his stead.

The following resolutions were communicated quite soon enough for last week's Carolinian. It is with hearty satisfaction we now publish them, knowing that they speak sentiments universally entertained throughout the country.

Lincolnton, Friday, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar now in attendance on the Superior Court, accompanied by his honor John R. Donnell, the presiding Judge, for the purpose of expressing, by some public token, the high respect entertained for the memory of their deceased brother Archibald Henderson, late of Salisbury, Joseph Wilson, Solicitor General, was called to the chair, and James Graham was requested to record the proceedings.

It was then moved, that such gentlemen at this place as are known to have been the old and intimate friends of the deceased, be invited to attend this meeting. On the return of the committee appointed for that purpose, several of and distinguished gentlemen were introduced: When the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, as the unanimous and deeply felt sense of this meeting, that we consider the death of Archibald Henderson a severe affliction, not only to his professional brethren and friends, but to all who knew him in the wide range of his usefulness. Recollecting his pure and spotless integrity, his profound erudition in the science of the Law, his unequalled powers as an Advocate, the distinguished urbanity of his manners, and his frankness in imparting to others from the vast store of his legal learning; and remembering how uniformly his transcendent talents and virtues have been devoted to the best interests of our country, his death we deplore as a great national loss.

Resolved, further, that the members of this meeting will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days; and that our brethren of the Bar, who are expected to meet us at the remaining courts of the circuit, be requested to unite in the expression of affection and respect for the memory of a deceased Brother; and that these resolutions be published.

JAMES GRAHAM, Secy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA—LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.

Follow Citizens:

We, the Grand Jury of Lincoln County, seriously impressed with a belief that a great portion of the good citizens of North-Carolina, particularly in the Western part of the state, labours under great grievances and inconveniences, from what we humbly conceive to be material defects in the Constitution of said State particularly in regard to the great inequality of our representation in the Legislature, with a number of other grievances which this Grand Jury were about drawing up a presentment of,—but being informed that a number of respectable and intelligent persons of the county have taken the thing into consideration, and are about to lay our grievances before the

people in such a way that measures may be adopted for our relief—we, the Grand Jury, therefore deem it unnecessary to enter minutely into such proceedings; but wish it to be expressly understood, that any legal or proper measures which may be adopted, the ultimate tendency of which will be to effect a redress of those grievances, will meet with the approbation of all the members composing this Grand Jury; and, we believe, with the approbation of the people generally.

(Signed) LEMUEL MOORMAN, Foreman.

Jacob Weaver, George Lattimer,
Jonas Bradshaw, Jacob Cloninger,
Joseph Fisher, Jno. Wilfong, Jr.,
Jno. Thompson, Jonas Ramsour,
Jonathan Miller, Jacob Carpenter,
Jno. Bryson, Christopher Sugman,
Alex. McCorkle, David Bailey,
Philip Whitener, Samuel Wilson,
Jacob Fry,

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on Tuesday, October 22, 1822. Gen. Peter Forney was called to the chair, and Daniel M. Forney was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John F. Brevard, the proceedings of the officers of the lower regiment of Lincoln Militia were read, representing the great inequality in the representation in our State Legislature as a grievance to the freemen of North-Carolina in all the large counties,—praying that measures might be taken to cause the same to be redressed: whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the representation of North-Carolina is unequal, and that the constitution ought to be so amended as to secure to each citizen his just and equal right of suffrage.

Resolved, That the freemen in each Captain's company be requested to take into consideration the question of calling a Convention; and appoint two persons from each company, to meet at Lincoln on Tuesday of our County Court, (in January,) to consult and devise all lawful ways and means of carrying their wishes into effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary transcribe the proceedings of this meeting, which, together with the address to the citizens of the county, be transmitted to the Colonel of each Regiment, with a request that the same may be submitted to the freemen of each company.

Resolved, That until a meeting of the Delegates from each company shall take place, Col. Oliver Holland, John F. Brevard, Lawson H. Alexander, and Daniel M. Forney, be appointed a corresponding committee; and that they copy such proceedings of this meeting as they may see proper, and cause the same to be transmitted to the Editors of the *Western Carolinian*, for publication.

DANIEL M. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Fellow-Citizens: It was understood, at the meeting called at Lincoln on the 22d October, 1822, that the persons appointed a Corresponding Committee, should also take on themselves the duty of drawing up the address required to be read with these resolutions. In pursuance of this duty, we request your earnest attention to a short and imperfect exposition of the causes which must compel us to resort to other steps than such as we have heretofore taken, to procure an alteration of our present Constitution, in those particulars in which it is evidently defective.

Before we proceed further, perhaps it might be expected that we should point out those parts of that instrument which are to us objects of serious complaint. Without noticing other and important defects, we will barely mention one, the first in magnitude: Our constitution provides that every county shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives. At the time of its adoption, the evils of such a provision could not be practically felt. The Eastern was then the most populous part of the State; and the number of counties in that section of country was proportionably large. Now the case is altered. The weight of population is to the West, while the weight of representation still lies to the East.

But throwing aside this question of sectional views and interests, it must be apparent to every one, who will examine our present mode of representation, that it is unjust, unequal and contrary to that principle which is the key-stone of a republican government. When we are told that every freeman is entitled to the same rights and privileges, do we find it the fact in the representation of the State? A county with five thousand inhabitants sends her three members; and they have as great weight, and as strong a voice in our legislative councils as the three sent from a county of twenty thousand. Is it not, then, apparent that one man in Haywood (for instance) has a vote in effect equal to those of four in Lincoln? Have we all, then, equal rights? Nature and our ancestors say yes, while fact and experience say no. The spirit of our government, and the inheritance of freedom, guarantee to us equal rights; and yet we do not, and are told we shall not, enjoy them.

We might here inquire, what arguments the opposers of our rights advance

in support of their conduct? Such is the versatility of their talents, and their unblushing effrontery, that at different periods reasons as opposite as light and darkness are arrayed against a Convention. At one time they exclaim, "Wait until peace spreads her white wings over the land; pressed by the tolls and wants of war, the people are too much soured in temper to be trusted." At another, they cry out, "There is too much danger in these days of quiet and happiness; wallowing in prosperity, the people love innovation too well to be trusted." How light such arguments sound without the walls of the Legislative Hall! Why could they not have told us, in as many words, "there is no time fitted to call a Convention." Are we not as well qualified to enter into a cool and impartial examination of the defects of our constitution at this day, as our fathers would have been who formed it? Education takes now a wider range, and knowledge of every description is more common than at the time when our ancestors met to give us a system of government. What, then, have we to fear? Is it a want of integrity? To ask the question is almost an insult. The fact is, in every instance when this subject has been discussed in our Legislature, the members from the East have only sought for an excuse to hide their cupidity of power. Unfortunately for them, the veil they throw around their motives is too flimsy to conceal the workings of the inward spirit. They tell us further, "admitting that we, who represent a minority of the citizens of North-Carolina, do govern you, who are in fact a majority, what right have you to complain, when you cannot shew in what manner we injure you?" Such has been the hackneyed language of their orators. What, is it no injury to be governed by laws which affect our dearest interests in person and property, and not have an equal voice in making them? But it is unnecessary to cite instances of abuse of power on their part. It is sufficient for us, that they have the ability to injure us, whether they do or not. Self-preservation urges us to remove the means of doing so beyond their reach. It is better to draw the young lion's teeth, than to rest satisfied with his inoffensive disposition, for security.

Fellow-Citizens: We deem it needless to enlarge on this subject, knowing that your good sense will in a moment enable you to comprehend the extent of the grievances complained of. On this subject, we are confident, there is in our part of the country but one opinion. What remains for us, then, is to call your attention to some manner of proceeding, by which we may be enabled to do justice to ourselves. This can be done but through and by a Convention; and the only alternative now left us, after the repeated but useless applications to our Legislature, is an appeal to the people at large. Session after session has the proposition been submitted to our Legislature, and as often has it received a mortifying repulse. If this, one of the peaceable modes of endeavoring to remedy the evil, has failed, it is incumbent on us to avail ourselves of those rights and powers vested in us by the fixed nature of our government. Let us but use these as common sense will direct, and all the arts and wiles of the members from the East cannot prevent our redressing ourselves. Our Bill of Rights declares "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." Who are the people? We have always been taught that "we, the people," is the emphatic language of truth only when used by a majority of the freemen of a republic. If this be true, seeing, by the results of the applications to our Legislature, that a large majority of the State is decidedly favorable to the call of a convention, to do so must be the will of the people.

It next behoves us to devise for ourselves some other means of redress than those hitherto used. The plan recommended to you in the resolutions accompanying this address, has been adopted in other counties, and we earnestly hope it will meet with your entire approbation. The object principally in view is, that the Delegates may deliberate on and select some certain method of communication with all the counties favorable to our wishes, in order to arrive at a general understanding as to the time and manner of calling a CONVENTION.

John F. Brevard,
Oliver Holland,
L. H. Alexander,
Dan'l. M. Forney,

Extract of a letter, dated
"Lexington, (Ky.) Oct. 4.

"Mr. Clay has been confined by severe indisposition for the last week. He is now convalescent, but has not yet been able to issue out of his house. He hopes to gain strength enough to go out in a day or two."

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. OCT. 15.—On Saturday last, Judge Strong delivered his opinion on the Mandamus issued against Simon Whitaker, Esq. who had been appointed Secretary of State, by the Governor. He ordered a peremptory Mandamus to issue, and the office was delivered up to Col. Hammond yesterday morning.

The following communication was slipped into our letter-box one day last week, but by whom we are entirely ignorant. As the writer seems doubtful whether "the respectable gentleman who now occupies the seat [in the U. S. Senate] will positively be a candidate," we take the liberty to inform him, that Gen. Stokes' name is with his friends, who will positively support him for a re-election. We have taken some pains, since the receipt of this communication, to make inquiries on the subject; but with all our industry we have been unable to learn that Col. Polk has ever been mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, except in this solitary instance.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Bingham & White:

On the opposite page I send you a communication, for publication, on the subject of our Senatorial appointment. I hope you will give it a place in the *Western Carolinian*, and thereby oblige a reader of your independent and impartial paper.

A *Western Republican*.

October, 1822.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

I have perceived from some communications in the *Western Carolinian* that the subject of the Senatorial appointment will be likely to engage the attention of the ensuing Legislature. As yet I have not understood that the respectable gentleman who now occupies the seat will positively be a candidate; and availing myself of the privileges of a free citizen, and the benefit of an independent press, I have thought proper to direct the attention of the people of North-Carolina to a man who is a Western citizen by birth, and a Western man in feelings and interest,—I mean Col. William Polk, of Raleigh.

This distinguished citizen is one of a few of the remaining heroes who early stepped forward in defence of the liberties of his country. I have fought by his side, and know his valor.—I have witnessed with pride and exultation his conduct for thirty years, in the various stations he has filled; and at the same time that I esteemed him for his inflexible integrity, I have admired him for his many independence. Where, Sirs, we find qualification and merit, superadded to the irresistible claim of gratitude for services rendered, it is a duty, which the present generation no less owe to the individual concerned than to themselves, to honor the few remaining years of his life. Such is peculiarly the situation of the subject of this communication; and as such, I suggest his name to the representatives of the State.

I am not disposed to canvass the merits of candidates in a newspaper, and forbear to mention the name of either of the highly respectable gentlemen that are spoken of. Neither of them, I believe, will dishonor the state; and with the choice of either, I shall rest contented.

FAVORABLE PRICES.

Cotton, 7 50 to 9 25; flour, 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 40; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 1 dol.

CHARLESTON-MARKET, Oct. 28.

Cotton—Parcels of new Uplands have been disposed of at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents, which have been the ruling prices for the week, but it is not expected that the latter quotation will be maintained much longer. Accounts from all quarters of heavy crops being secured, added to the gloomy state of the foreign market, have a serious effect of which it is not easy to see the result. Sea Islands are nominal at 18 to 22 cents.

Flour—Supplies of new flour have come forward—it is held at \$7 1/2, but the sales are very limited.

Corn—Sales at the close of the week at 90 a 95 cents.

Coffee—The stock of coffee is fast diminishing, but prices do not improve; Lagaira and Jamaica have brought 28 a 29 cents, St. Domingo 25 a 26. There is no prime Havana in market.

Sugar—Remains unaltered, perhaps inferior qualities may be said to have declined. St. Croix is held for \$11; Muscovades 9 a 10; Brown 7 a 8; some good Whites have been offered at \$11; they may be quoted at 11 to 15.

Molasses—Is scarce; Trinidad readily brings 35 cents.

Spirits—Brandy 140 a 150; Schiedam Gin 95; Anchor do 112; Jamaica Rum 110 a 115; N. England 40 a 41; Whiskey 36 cents in blads, and 37 in bbls, and expected to go lower.

Salt—There has been some import in this week, but still the article is scarce, and 70 cents have been asked for Liverpool; Turks Island 65 a 70.

Iron—Stock on hand very great, \$4 is the asking price.

Cotton Baling—Has advanced to 55 cents for 40 inch, and 60 to 62 for 42 inch; even these high prices are expected to be exceeded.

Exchange on the north, bills 10 days sight, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Dollars 1 a 2 per cent premium.

A. Carolina State Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis; Georgia do, 2 1/2.

Doubloons, 15 50.

Notes.

President Monroe.—The following is given as the true account of the dates at which President Monroe appears in the history of our country. Born in Virginia in 1759, and was in the army in 1776, and was wounded at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. Gen. Washington then gave him a captaincy, and he was aid to

general Lord Sterling, and soon after a colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 a member of the old congress. In 1787 he was again in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1788, in the convention which ratified the constitution. In 1790 he was a senator of the United States. In 1795 he was minister of the United States in France, from which place he was recalled by Gen. Washington. He published a "vindication" of his conduct, and was not long afterwards elected governor of Virginia, and continued as long as the constitution of the state allowed. In 1802 he was sent by Mr. Jefferson to France, on the negotiation for Louisiana. In 1802 he was appointed minister at London, and in 1805 he went on a special mission to Madrid. On his return he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1810 was governor. In 1811 he was secretary of state, and in 1814 secretary of war. He is now in his second term of president of the United States.

DIED.

In Rockingham county, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Frances Harden, consort of Mark Harden, Esq. late collector of the port of St. Marks. A severe, and indeed, irreparable, loss is sustained by her family and friends, in the death of this truly amiable and estimable woman.

Almanacs, for 1823.

By the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the *Western Carolinian*, Salisbury.

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or \$50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one \$20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 134559 LEROY HALL.

Statesville Jail, Nov. 6, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given to the executor, administrator, or lawful attorney of John Watts, deceased, William Mills, Zachariah Moss, and all others to whom I am indebted, that I shall, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at the jail door, take the oath made and provided for the benefit of insolvent debtors; at which time and place you may, if you think proper, attend and show cause to the contrary, if you have any.

SAMUEL BROOKS.

2wt'28r

Watch & Clock Repairing
and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON.

Nov. 12, 1822. 133

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay.

C. W.

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on Monday, the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Lenville and Potter, and others, (not listed.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do.)

200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Knotts and others, supposed to belong to — Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to — Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.

83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to — Rhyme, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of — Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' river, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.)

Also, 7 1/2 acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Bollinger's legatees,—not listed.

JOHN COUTLER,

Sheriff of Lincoln County.

September 27, 1822.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822. Isaac Goodwin, and Polly his wife, vs. Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of Uriah Davis, deceased. —Petition for distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said George appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioners will be heard ex parte as to him, the matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

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September 27, 1822.

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JOHN COUTLER,

September 27, 1822.

A REAL

Lancasterian School,

IS now, for the first time, introduced in this county, for both sexes, attended by male and female ushers, under the superintendence of Alexander Garden, from the Spratt's Ville Lancasterian School, where he studied this new and expeditious system, with great success, under Mr. Peter Ulrick, who has recently arrived from Philadelphia, with the latest improvements, &c. and possesses certificates of that fact.

The branches taught in his school are such as are comprised in an English education, &c. Parents and Guardians, who may feel disposed to place their children under his care, may depend that nothing on his part shall be wanting, to expedite their progress in learning, and to instil moral principles into their minds; and will, he trusts, be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

The object of these schools is to lessen the load of human misery; and to better the religious, moral, and social condition of society, by teaching those who attend not only to read and write, &c. but what is infinitely of more moment, the fear of the Lord, veneration for his holy word—for the ordinance of the Lord's house, and a due observance of the Lord's day.

The permanent institutions of this happy country, render it a proper theatre for the display of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction, as this system has done more to civilize the barbarian, enlighten the ignorant, and inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation of human origin ever presented to the world.

The public are earnestly invited to visit the school, every Friday afternoon, when they may fully satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system; where seats are prepared for them, and they can enter and retire at pleasure, without interrupting the school.

ALEXANDER GARDEN.

Centre, Iredell Co. Nov. 8, 1822.

THE LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM.

To the Public.

Having, with many others, attended the examination of Mr. Alexander Garden as a Lancasterian teacher, by Mr. Peter Ulrick, we embrace this early opportunity to testify the satisfaction we derived from the spectacle; and do not hesitate to declare, that we deem this system as important to the morals and religion, as to the literature of the rising race. We are happy to find that the Lancasterian system, as now elucidated, incorporates the rudiments of religion with the rudiments of language; and we cannot too warmly recommend it to the patronage of our fellow-citizens. We think it no more than an act of justice to declare, that though Mr. Ulrick proposed many hundred questions, and required Mr. Garden to go through a great quantity of detail, which lasted several hours, yet Mr. Garden answered with great expertise, and practiced with dexterity with a number of his scholars. We are decidedly of opinion, that if all public teachers were subjected to such severe and public examination, so much quackery in education would not be practised as has been.

In short, we are firmly of opinion, that the Lancasterian system, as now practised by Mr. Ulrick, embraces advantages unknown to any other.

Jas. Spratt, President, J. Dinkins, Thos. Greer, A. H. Erwin, S. W. Fox, J. D. Boyd, Jno. Barnett, Thos. Spratt, Thos. Boyd.

United States of America, State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Certificate of a real Lancasterian Teacher, which system can only be learnt by personal application and study in a well organized school.

I, PETER ULRICK, (who learnt the system of the original school in Philadelphia, under the direction of Edward Baker, a pupil of JESSE LANCASTER the inventor, and having practised it for a considerable time with numbers of children with all the improvements since its first introduction, and possess a regular certificate of that fact,) do hereby certify, that Alexander Garden has practised and studied in Spratt's Ville Model School, under my direction; and that having undergone a public examination, I do believe him qualified to teach one hundred children the elements of a common education by this system, and to apply the same principles in teaching several other branches of knowledge.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of St. Peter's Model School, this 15th day of October, 1822.

PETER ULRICK.

At the public examination made as above stated, present, Thos. Spratt, A. H. Erwin, J. D. Boyd, William Flaniken, Thos. Boyd, John McDowell, Jno. Barnett, Hugh McDowell, Alex. Porter, J. Dinkins, S. W. Fox, Thos. Greer, J. Smith.

I, as President, testify to the fact of such meeting and examination.

JAS. SPRATT, Pres'dt.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others: original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte.

Test, A. L. ERWIN, C. & J. M. E.

pr. adv. \$1.

3mt'39

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, vs. Silas M. Green. —Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, Clerk H. C. C.

Price adv. \$2.

6mt'39

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

The Muse, whatever the Muse inspires,
My soul the trumpet strain admires—



[From the Play of *Law of Java*, by Colman.]

SONG.

Low in the vale, where a streamlet ran,
And under a tree reclined,
A pilgrim measured the wit of man,
By thinking on woman kind.
Oh! a woman has killing eyes, he cried,
And a soft, bewitching smile;
With a thousand, thousand charms besides,
Our senses to beguile.
Mark every glance that confirms her sway;
Note, too, each dimple's power;
Look, on her lips how the young loves play,
Like bees on the honied flower:
Gaze on her bosom of sweets, and take
This truth for a constant rule—
Enchanting woman can always make
The wisest of men a fool.

Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

All the help that is done upon the earth, the Lord doeth; and although God is the prime agent, yet he invariably employs means through which he communicates good to rational beings. In what cases and how often he may send angels and disembodied spirits on messages of kindness to men, we know not; but it is certain that God most commonly employs men, and men, too, of like passions with ourselves, to minister good to men.

Hence Abraham was called out of his father's house, and from among his kindred; that through his seed spiritual blessings might be conveyed to all nations, and in all ages; and hence we find Moses sent on an embassy to Pharaoh, to deliver his chosen people from tyranny and bondage, and deliver to them a code of laws, both civil and ecclesiastical; and hence, too, we find that God raised up Seers and Prophets to expound to the people the spirituality of his law, to announce the promise concerning the Messiah, and warn the wicked of his way, and shew transgressors their sins, that they might be left without excuse before God.

And under the gospel dispensation, men have been made the ambassadors of Christ, to negotiate between God and man, on the momentous things that belong to their eternal state, and to execute God's stupendous benevolent designs, in training men for the enjoyment of a future world. And in so doing he has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and things that are despised hath God chosen; yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are.

Abraham was a Chaldean, and sprung from an idolatrous family; and yet from his loins the Saviour of the world descended, whose atonement runs back to the first transgression of man, and extends forward to the consummation of time. Moses was slow of speech, and unpromising to effect so great a purpose as the emancipation of a nation from bondage. And for the most part, the Prophets were of ignoble blood; and the Apostles, except St. Paul, were of mean and obscure parentage.

Such have been the men whom God hath seen cause to place in the front of his work, to oppose kings and princes' worldly policy and councils,—to come in contact, on the one hand, with the power of ignorance and prejudice of the nations; on the other, with the cunning and artifice of sages and philosophers: all of whom were opposed to the principles which they were called to inculcate. And through the wisdom and power of God, they foiled them all, and established principles and doctrines in the world, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. And indeed, most of the plans of stupendous mercy which God has designed for the good of mankind, are covered under mean or small appearances. Even the redemption of the world by Jesus Christ, and faith in his all-atoning merits, was to the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness. And so it appears to the present day, to ignorant and prejudiced men, and those who boast of worldly wisdom. But this plan contains a

divine energy, though some may reject it, which shall triumph over the power and policy of kings and emperors; and over ignorance, superstition and wickedness of men, till time shall be no more. Behold, my brethren, what a great matter a little fire kindleth. To mention only two or three cases: when the Church of Rome had obtained universal dominion, and had enslaved the bodies as well as the consciences of men, and had invented ten thousand errors and superstitions, one or two individuals only commenced the reformation, and withstood not only their numbers, but all their power and policy, and fires, and racks, and tortures,—so great is truth; though it may long be withstood, and not be suffered to utter its voice, yet ere long it will utter its voice like dreadful thunder, and triumph over all opposition.

Although a flood of light has been poured upon the world, through the channel of the reformation, yet scriptural christianity was limited to only a few of the nations under heaven; nor in the nature of things could it be otherwise, because the sacred scriptures were known to only a few of the nations; and hence the Pagan and Heathen nations lived without God, or any well grounded hope in the world; for human reason, unassisted by revelation, can never conceive so exalted a plan as the scheme of Redemption, which is made plain through the medium of the Gospel. And considering their superstition, their idolatry, their prejudice, and their laws, so far as we know, it was impossible for them to become acquainted with the sublime doctrines which the gospel contains, without the intervention of men. And it is necessary for the Gospel of the kingdom to be preached unto all nations before the end come. Now the Bible Societies are the great engines employed to evangelize the world, and under God this great plan was begun by a few individuals, and this grain of mustard seed which was cast into the earth in Great Britain, has in a few years become a great tree, and its different branches, extending themselves to the four quarters of the earth, affords a shade for a whole world to rest under. Yet, though Bible Societies may be formed, and the word of life be disseminated to the ends of the world, and armies of Missionaries, burning with ardent zeal, may follow in the rear to expound the law, and enforce the precepts of the sacred book, yet the system for general reformation seems to be incomplete, and humanly speaking, inadequate to effect so great a purpose. For mankind are fallen beings, and opposed to God and his government, and their degenerate nature leads or impels them on to acts of wickedness; and when once pernicious principles are imbibed, and vicious habits become familiar, and add to this man's inherent power as a free agent, which power he so often abuses, in rejecting the council of God against himself in many cases, there is almost as little hope of his reformation as for the Ethiopian to change his skin, or the Leopard his spots. And hence the necessity of early discipline among youth: said a wise man, 'train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' But it is objected that those children brought up under the strictest discipline, are often most immoral: to this, I answer, that the contrary is the fact; and where this maxim fails, or rather seems to fail, I doubt not but it is through the indiscretion of parents, for all well-meaning people are not wise, and if wise, they are not always prudent; they may not be uniform and resolute in their efforts, or they may be injudicious as to the means and manner of restraint, and in either case their scheme will be defeated, or they may be defective in motive, and that itself might spoil the purpose; and above all they cannot obtain so great an end without the aid and blessing of Almighty God; and this cannot be obtained unless we are sensible of its importance, and our utter inability to perform any thing great or good without divine assistance. But I would ask, where are the parents who do this, or even try to do it: let them stand forth and they shall be cleared of blame. They appear not, and we may fairly conclude that all are to blame. It is for want of proper discipline among the youth that the world has been declared in ignorance and wickedness even until now. For in general we declare at least by our example that happiness is to be derived from the possession of worldly objects, and not from a proper disposition of mind; and hence the love of the world at a

very early period is generated in the mind; and from this disposition of mind springs avarice, fraud, oppression, and an insensibility to the wants and woes of others, especially if our own interest can be promoted in their favorite pursuits, they are led through the darkness and ignorance of their minds to indulge hard thoughts of God; call in question his mercy and goodness, doubt the wisdom of his providence, and the justice of his ways towards men. From these, and ten thousand other errors which spring from the same root, grow most of the miseries which the human family suffer at the present day. We should recollect that the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom; it is the most effectual remedy against ignorance, and complete restraint from vice; we should know, and also teach our children to know, that every man's mind is a kingdom of his own, and whether he moves in the high or low circles of life, whether his situation be prosperous or adverse, a sense of his own rectitude will bring its reward; a uniform piety towards God, a strict justice and benevolence towards men, will produce such a confidence in the divine mercy, an acquiescence in the justice and wisdom of Providence, as to create in the mind a calm, serene peace, which the revolutions of time, nor change of place, nor fortune, nor friends, can never materially affect. Now magistrates, parents, and schoolmasters, are the appointed guardians of society: but where is the magistrate who exercises the power which God and the laws of his country have invested him with, in restraining these scandalous vices which disgrace Christendom; and indeed very many of them are the practisers and abettors of those very practices which they are bound by law and oath to punish; and I would ask where are the parents who attend to the injunction laid down in the 6th chapter and 7th verse of Deuteronomy, or regards the instruction of Solomon, Proverbs 22, 6th verse; or feels the force of that apostolic exhortation, Ephesians 6, and 4: 'Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the doctrine and admonition of the Lord.' Or where is the teacher who inculcates the great principles of morality and religion upon the minds of their rising charge. And in truth many of the men whom we employ in the momentous work of training up our children, are in a great measure destitute of those principles themselves; and could they even be disposed, they are not prepared to teach them; and a boy who only learns what his book contains, loses half his time at school. The whole community is made up of individuals and families; and when proper instruction is withheld in families, and in schools, the rising generation comes to what we call maturity, ignorant of those things which it most concerns them to know; I mean ignorant of God and themselves, and in what their true happiness consists, and hence their indifference to religion, religious characters, and religious institutions; and hence their aversion to receive and practise the doctrines of the gospel; and by rejecting of these they are doomed to a life of impiety, perhaps profaneness, and scandalous crimes, which not only render them contemptible, but miserable through life, and ruin them forever. [The remainder next week.]

Remarks on the evil and danger of taking the name of the Lord in vain.

The great and blessed God has been pleased, for wise reasons, to forbid the mention of his holy name, except in solemn acts of religion, pious conversation, and when the seriousness of our minds raises our thoughts to a due reverence of his greatness. The very thought of God should strike a holy awe through our hearts, and his name should never be pronounced with carelessness and levity; for "the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." God is a great and holy being; he beholds the actions performed by our hands;—he hears the words that drop from our tongues;—he knows the thoughts that dwell in our hearts. We cannot see his form;—we cannot measure his power;—we cannot trace his movements; but the thought that he watches over every idle and sinful word, and that he is greatly displeased with those that use his name on every light occasion, should fill us with seriousness and reverence.

The sacred words, *God, Lord, Christ, Heaven, Hell*, and many others, are frequently mentioned as by-words in the conversations of multitudes; but alas!

how depraved must be the heart, and how accustomed to irreverent expressions must be the tongue, when such holy and awful words can be used without meaning, and employed without solemnity! The habit of vain and light swearing betrays a heart destitute of the fear of God; and when the very awful words which he has employed to express his displeasure against sin, are made use of by his creatures to express their anger, their earnestness, their wonder, or their joy, they are as guilty as if they made use of his adorable name. It is a very common mistake to suppose that we are not guilty of this sin, if we keep from the direct use of the name of God, for it is a sin that includes in it every light expression concerning God—his titles—his attributes—his providence—his judgments—his word—and his worship. This sin is usually called *profaneness*, and it is a crime for which no possible excuse can be framed. Children are tempted to commit some sins because they foolishly expect to get something by their sinful conduct; but those who take the name of God in vain can only attempt to excuse themselves by saying, they 'do not mean any harm'; they should however remember, that for every idle word they must give an account: and surely if the fear of the Lord, and a fervent love to him filled their hearts, they could not trifle with all that is holy, serious and sacred.

Profanity is a sin which has no temptation to allure us to it, nor does it afford any advantage. It gratifies no sense—it promotes no interest—it yields no profit—it produces no honour. To indulge it is to insult our Maker—to trifle with the Divine Being—to abuse his glorious character—to despise his awful judgments—and to provoke his dreadful vengeance! A deep sense of our duty to God, a fixed horror of vice, and a holy disdain of folly, are among the best means to guard us against this sin; and if these feelings dwell in our hearts, we cannot without pain hear that name abused which saints and angels praise above, and which all holy children hope to praise with them forever.

The power of speech was given to man for the most valuable and important purposes; that he might declare his admiration of the works of God—that he might show his love and gratitude to his Creator—that he might celebrate his praises, and promote his honor and service; and if with this gift, we violate his holy commands, and profane his blessed name, we are guilty of the basest ingratitude to our benefactor, and of the utmost cruelty to ourselves.

"Holy and reverend is his name!" and while the thoughtless pronounce that name with guilty levity, and the wicked treat it with unholy contempt, angels mention it with a trembling awe, and saints adore it with solemn hearts. They reverence the divine majesty, fear the divine holiness, and delight in the Divine Being as their Father and their God. "Happy the people that are in such a case; yea, happy the people whose God is the Lord."

Sunday School Magazine.

ANY TIME.

The lounging house-wife rises in the morning in haste; for lazy folks are ever in a hurry. She has not time to put on her clothes properly, but she can do it at any time. She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned, her handkerchief is thrown away across her neck, her shoes down at the heels—she bustles about with her hair over her eyes—she runs from room to room slipshod, resolved to do up her work, and dress herself; but folks who are slipshod about the feet, are usually slipshod all over the house and all day; they begin every thing and finish nothing. In the midst of the poor woman's hurry, some body comes in; she is in a flutter, runs into the next room, pins up her gown and handkerchief, hurries back with heels thumping the floor! Oh dear, you have caught us all in the suds! I intended to have cleaned up before any person came in, but I had every thing to do this morning; in the mean time, she catches hold of the broom, and begins to sweep; the dust arises and stifles every soul present. This is ill manners indeed, to brush the dust into a neighbour's face—but the woman is very sorry it happened so.

Many a neighbour has thus been entertained with *apologies and dust*, at a friend's house, and wherever this takes place, depend on it the mistress puts off to any time, that is to no time, what ought to be done at the present time.

FRENCH FLATTERY.

The French court once carried flattery so far, as to alter the gender of a substantive, in compliment to an infantile mistake of their Grand Monarque. The word *carrosse*, a coach, was originally feminine; but when M. Menage published his *Dictionnaire Etimologique*, he gave it as avowedly masculine, but not without remarking that it had been formerly feminine. This revolution as to the gender of a word, arose from a trivial grammatical error. Louis XIV. came to the throne in 1643, when he was about five years of age. A short time afterwards, on inquiring for his coach, he happened to confound the gender of it by calling out, "Ou est mon carrosse." This was sufficient to stamp the word *carrosse* masculine, of which gender it has ever since continued. Such peurile error is not to be wondered at; but that a whole nation should adopt a change of gender, in compliment to it, is an absurdity of no common magnitude.

In the reign of the same prince, a very alarming little revolution took place in the application of an epithet in the French language. It had become the ruling fashion to give every thing great the term *gros*, as "un gros plaisir;" "une grosse qualité;" "une grosse beauté." The king took an occasion to express his dislike to these expressions, because, in fact, he was frightened lest he who had been for some time styled Louis le Grand, should exchange his title for that of a second, Louis le Gros. M. Boileau, however, upon perceiving the king's alarm, had the address to observe how impossible it was for the world to think of Louis le Gros, in the reign of Louis le Grand. The royal mind was thus quieted, the fashion had its course, and that course was soon run.

FROM THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

We have read of the herding of various kinds of animals, the Elk, the Buffalo, and the Elephant; but we have never, till a few days since, heard of the herding of the irritable race called Editors. We are assured that one house in Broadway, New-York, has been occupied, since the prevalence of the fever in that place, by one of the City Banks, and an Insurance Office, on the lower floor; the second has been taken up by two wholesale merchants, the third by two lawyers, two brokers, and a doctor; and, finally, the garret, by the Editors of the Statesman, of the Daily Advertiser, and of the Spectator!! Misfortune makes strange bed-fellows.

ENGLISH CLERGY.

A man in England has written a pamphlet, in which he proposes a great improvement in the revenues of the established church, by which the *working clergy* will be much better provided for than at present; and the clergy of all other denominations will be equally provided for with those of the established church. It will be perceived from this, that the writer goes upon the levelling system, of confiscating the property of the established church, and applying it to purposes of public utility, by which, says he, the ministers will be made the richest *working clergy* in the world, and upwards of one hundred millions obtained to extinguish so much of the national debt and relieve the nation from four millions of annual taxes. There seems to be a disposition in the nation to follow this advice. Which independent of other considerations, would produce a reformation in morals and religion. Riches, dissipation and luxury among ministers of the gospel, are incompatible with the discharge of their holy functions, and diametrically opposed to the meek, poor, and lowly spirit of our Divine master. The servant is worthy of his hire; but we think of all others, a minister should be the most disinterested in it respects all personal remuneration, and that by the encouragement of faith and hope, he should have his mind and attention so fixed upon the consummation of his labor, as to endure with cheerfulness the ills of life, affliction, poverty, and persecution, and to love religion for religion's sake, and not make it a stepping stone to luxury and ambition.—*Columbia Press.*

DISGRACEFUL.

A letter from an American in London published in Niles' Register, says that the Right Reverend Percy Jocelyn, Bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, has been brought before the magistracy, charged with a most infamous crime, not fit to be named by any son of a woman. He was admitted to bail, but took leg bail and passed to Hamburg. It is said in a Dublin paper that he perjured himself some years ago and procured the whipping and imprisonment of an innocent person, in order to screen his own infamous conduct. He is one of those drones who receive 50 or 60,000 dollars per ann. from wretched Ireland.